8:10-1988. PHEATRE-5:15-The Geisla. UNDER-Wax Works, Grand Concerts and Cine THEATRE S.30 A Marriage of Convenience.
THEATRE S.30 The Devil's Disciple.
THEATRE S.35 The Marriage.
THEATRE S.35 The Little Minister.
THEATRE S.35 The Little Minister.
OPERA HOUSE S.05 The in Midgettown.
THEATRE S.30 A Stranger in New-York.
SQUARE THEATRE S.13 The French Maid.
PLACE THEATRE S.13 The Cooling Dove,
THEATRE S.15 The Cooling Dove,
THEOURER THEATRE S.15 The Cooling Dove,

BIAL'S-7:20-Anna Held-Vandoville. BEATRE-8:15-An Enemy to the King. BUTH-10 a. m. to 10 p. m.-Lion's Intant THEATRD-S:15-Miss Francis of Tale. TARE GARDEN-Horse Show. ADEMY OF DESIGN-Day and evening-MANHATTAN TRE GARGE
MADISON SQUARE GARGE
MADISON SQUARE GARGE
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN
AUGUM Exhibition.
PARTOR'S-12:30 to 11 p. m.—Vaudeville.
PLEASURE PALACE—130-7-Vaudeville.
PROCTOR'S-0 a. m. to 11 p. m.—Vaudeville.
PROCTOR'S-0 a. m. to 11 p. m.—Vaudeville.
PROCTOR'S-0 a. m. to 11 p. m.—Vaudeville.
WALLACKYS THEATRE—8:15—A Lady of Quality.
WALLACKYS THEATRE—8:15—A Lady of Quality.
WALLACKYS THEATRE—8:15—Cumberland '61.

Auo, falce Financial Auo, falce Financial Auo, falce Financial Santumn Resorts 10 Hantness Notices 6 Engheers & Brokers 4 Chations 10 Devidend Notices 10 Dem. Sits Wanted 11 Dem. Sits Wanted 12 Dem. Sits Wa	8 Lost and Found. 9 Marriagra & Deaths. 10 Ocean Steamers. 12 Proposals 12 Proposals 13 Proposals 14 Proposals 15 Public Notices. 12 Proposals 16 Proposals 16 Proposals 17 Public Notices. 18 Public Notices. 19 Public Notices. 10 Scales by Auction. 10 Scales by Auction. 11 School. Agencies. 12 Public Notices. 12 Public Notices. 12 Public Notices. 12 Public Notices. 13 Public Notices. 14 Public Notices. 15 Public Notices. 16 Public Notices. 17 Public Notices. 18 Public Notices. 19 Public Notices. 19 Public Notices. 19 Public Notices. 10 Public Notices. 10 Public Notices.	501.50000000000000000000000000000000000
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New Hork Daily Tribune

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1897.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Governor-General Blanco The new Premier of Newfoundland will demand for that colony an equal share in any reciprocity arrangement between Canada and the United States. — The Bishop of Majorca, who recently came into prominence by excommunicating a Spanish Minister of Finance, is dead. — Rich strikes have caused a rush of prospectors to the gold fields of New South Wales. — Herr Lueders, who was illegally fined and imprisoned in Hayti, has arrived in Germany. — Signora Verdi, wife of the composer, is dead.

dead.

DOMESTIC.—Three Indian murderers were taken from the jail of Emmons County. N. D., by a mob and hanged. ——Postmaster-General Gary in his annual report, just issued, recommends the establishment of postal savings depositaries. ——The protest of native Hawaiians against annexation, it is believed, will not materialize before Congress. —— Lieutenant Stoney, United States Navy, has written to Secretary Long, urging the sending of a naval expedition to the Yukon country to repress law-lessness. ——The Rev. Dr. W. N. McVickar, of Philadelphia, has consented to accept the place of Protestant Episcopal Bishop Coadjutor of Rhode Island. ——Transportation companies are hard at work making the routes to the Yukon gold fields accessible. ——The cashier of the broken English Bank, in Southern Indiana, has disappeared; about \$30,000 of sounty funds was held in the bank. Indiana, has disappeared; about \$30,000 of county funds was held in the bank.

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- Senator Platt iscity and suburban.—Senator Platt issued a statement making excuses for the recent Republican defeat. — The final preparations were made for the opening of the Horse Show to-day. — J. Waldere Kirk, who shot Richard R. Mandelbaum at the Gerard Hotel on Saturday night, was admitted to ball by Magistrate Kudlich in the West Side Police Court; it was thought that Mandelbaum would recover. — The cornerstone of the new Church of the Divine Paternity, at Central Park West and The cornerstone of the new Church of the Divine Paternity, at Central Park West and Seventy-sixth-st. was laid by the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton. paster of the church. The North Presbyterian Church began the celebration of its fiftieth anniversary. The Roman Catholic Church of the Transfiguration, in Mott-st., observed the seventieth anniversary of its foundation.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Threatening weather, with rains. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 48 degrees; lowest, 40 degrees; average, 44% degrees

INDUSTRIAL COMBINATIONS.

The dissenting opinion rendered in the United States Court of Appeals at St. Louis in the Kansas City boycotting case is only less interesting than the majority decision of the Court, though for a far different reason. It affords an example of the ineptness of special pleading in utterances from the Bench, and of the liability of such pleading to be answered with the "tu quoque" argument, which, if not conclusive, is generally discomfitting. It is not necessary to raise the question of the appropriateness of denunciation, verging closely upon invective, in a judicial opinion. The obvious and commanding point is that in so far as the denunciations are well founded they are just as applicable to combinations of labor as to those of capital, and that in so far as they are unfounded, and that is to not a little extent, they are as unjust to capital as they would be if applied to labor. It will be an interesting study in industrial ethics to read over some passages of the opinion, and, in so doing, to substitute "labor" and "employes" for "capital" and "employers." The justness of it may not be thus enhanced, but it will scarcely be

impaired. "All capital." says the Judge, "seeks to inscrease its power by combination, and to that end assumes the form of corporations and "trusts. Many of these are on a gigantic "scale." It may well be questioned if all or nearly all capital does so. The bulk of the capital of this country is probably not in com-Dinations, but entirely outside of corporations and trusts. To whatever extent the statement is true of capital, however, it is also true of labor, which for years has been combining into trusts on a gigantic scale. Indeed, labor began such combination before capital did. And it is as true of the labor unions as It is of the combinations of capital that they are formed, as Judge Caldwell says, "solely for pecuniary profit." The statement would probably be more judicious, if not judicial, if the "solely" were omitted, or made to read "chiefly." But let that pass. It would not be easy to mention any important combination of workingmen that did not have for its object the pecuniary profit of its members. Speaking of corporations, the Judge says that "what the stockholders want is more dividends. Undoubtedly. And what the members of the labor union want is more wages. In both cases the desire is not only legitimate but commendable. The workingman who has no ambition to increase his earnings is probably not worth what he already gets, and the capitalist who would not like to get larger returns from his investments is probably on the near

The essential thing is that these desires shall seek fulfilment by legitimate means and with due regard to the rights of others. It certainly seems extreme to say, as in the opinion quoted, that capitalists "defy all social restraints that "would have a tendency to lessen their divi-"dends." Capitalists are not altogether outlaws. Nor are combinations of labor free from the reproach of sometimes defying social restraints that would have a tendency to lessen the wages of their members. It would be unjust to them, as it is to capitalists, to say they defy all social restraints. Nor does it appear quite judicious to say that the "only lawful limitation" upon the use of strikes and boycotts-and, of course, equally of lockouts-is that it shall be exercised in a peaceable and orderly manner. It is entirely possible to conduct a criminal conspiracy in a peaceable and orderly manner, but the fact that it involves

road to bankrupter.

criminal.

The assumption, often made by social economists of a certain school and apparently to some degree implied in this opinion, that in controversies between employers and their employes the latter are always right and the former always wrong is also most injudicious. It sometimes happens, no doubt, that employers pay lower wages than their profits would war-Instances of it have more than once been pointed out in these columns. But every intelligent and fair-minded observer must know that examples of the reverse are by no means lacking. Many an employer keeps his men at work at fair wages at a dead loss to himself during a senson of business depression. More than one in this very city within the last few years has by so doing, for the good of his employes, exhausted his capital and driven himself into bankruptcy. And cases in which employers pay employes good wages for work which yields no profit at all to capital, because of competition or mistaken enterprise, or unsuccessful experiments, are even more numerous. There is no use in trying to meet these considerations with denials or incredulous sneers. Most business men, and probably most wage-earners, too, know they are true. A solution of controversies and an adjustment of the relations of labor and capital will be attained most surely and readily not by ignoring or misrepresenting them, but by meeting them fairly, and by recognizing that there is something to be said and there are rights to be respected on both sides of the question.

A POINT NOT TO BE FORGOTTEN. There seems to be a disposition on the part of some antagonists of the rapid-transit scheme to lay special emphasis on the plea that the construction of the proposed underground roads would bestow upon the Borough of the Bronx a greater boon than its relative importance entitles it to enjoy. There must linger in the minds of such persons, we think, a recollection of the remarkable statement which was contained in one of the opinions filed with the adverse decision of the Appellate Division in the spring of 1896. That statement was as follows: The numerous systems already in operation "are sufficient for the transportation of those "whose places of residence are below the upper "limits of the city." This announcement from the Bench that persons living south, say, of One-hundred and eighty-fifth-st. had nothing to complain of in the matter of transportation facilities did not tend to commend the decision of the Court to citizens whose daily experience on the surface and elevated railroads of New-York had been for years an experience of wellnigh intolerable torture. Since that time the situation has grown worse instead of better so far as the danger and misery of overcrowding are concerned, though on some of the surface lines cars are run at greater speed and shorter intervals than formerly; and yet it appears that persons living on the other side of the East River are still inclined to think, or at least to argue, that Manhattan in advocating underground rapid transit is gratultously coddling the Bronx. We think well of the territory and people to

the north of us, but we are not aware that our sentiments toward that quarter differ materially in the matter of warmth or in any other way from those which Brooklyn inspires in us. If the Commission's plans promised merely to develop the northern end of the metropolis and make its residents more comfortable, our interest in the affair might not be extremely keen. But there are about 1,500,000 persons "whose "places of residence are below the upper limits of the city," and in whose behalf we emphatically deny that "the numerous systems in operation are sufficient." We are desirous of helping to procure relief for this long suffering multi It seems to us that they have rights which deserve to be respected, and that, having the resources of credit essential to the accomplishment of an indispensable object, they are well entitled to employ them to that end, when the improvement they ask for will be a grea and permanent benefit to the whole city of which they are by far the most important part.

ANOTHER TEST OF PROGRESS.

Even while many are gloating over the notion that prosperity has vanished there comes "The Iron Age" with its record of a production of 213,159 tons of pig-iron weekly November 1 This is almost the largest production ever known, and the same journal adds the record of stocks unsold, which indicates that the consumption in manufacture, the production of finished forms for use, is the largest ever known The great steelmaking companies have been buying fron and manufacturing it beyond their own production, while the unsold stocks not held by them decreased 48,890 tons in October, at the rate of 11,000 tons weekly, which would indicate a consumption exceeding 217,700 tons weekly, whereas the greatest production ever known at any time was just two years ago-217,306 tons. Then the great steel companies which turned out about 40 per cent of the aggregate were apparently accumulating stocks of pig.

It has long been considered one of the surest indications of general prosperity that the consumption of iron is large and increasing. But the single fact that this manufacture is producing more than it was before leaves much of the story untold. A sudden and unnatural increase is sometimes caused by speculative influences which do not last, but result in disastrous shrinkage and reaction when the bubble of fictitious prices is broken. It was such an advance in 1895 which brought the great output touched two years ago. The price of Bessemer plg had risen at Pittsburg from \$1075 May 1 to over \$17 in September-about 60 per cent in less than five months-and there was a rush to put into operation works long idle in order to secure the profit which such a price offered. Rails had been raised by the combination from \$22 to \$28 a ton, and wire nails from 85 cents to \$2.25 a keg, and steel plates from 1.25 to 2 cents. The speculative rush to buy not only hoisted prices, but set the mills to turning out products far in advance of consumption.

This year the situation is altogether different. The combinations and trusts have been exploded. Bessemer pig is only \$1.05 higher than at the lowest point ever reached, and only 50 cents higher than June 9, five months ago. The enormous increase in output has come in obedience to consumption, and without the stimulus of speculative prices. Anthracite pig is not higher than it was in June; bars and plates at Philadelphia but 10 per cent higher; beams not higher and angles but little; wire nails but 10 cents higher, and cut nails 10 cents lower. The general average of iron and steel prices is not quite 4 per cent higher than it was June 9. Not because of speculative booming, but in answer to the steadily increasing demand for finished prodncts, the works have increased their output far beyond the greatest quantity ever produced at anything like the present low range of prices. Indeed, it is the fact that no such production would have been possible in former years without much higher prices, for there are fifty-six fewer furnaces at work than there were two years ago, but the capacity of the coke and anthracite furnaces has greatly increased, averaging 1,271 tons weekly now, against 987 tons

An important feature in the case is the discovery of the capacity of this country to pro duce and manufacture more iron than ever be fore at prices which permit heavy exports to

no physical violence does not make it less foreign countries. It would have been an absurdity a few years ago to talk of a large sale of bars, iron or steel, to an Asiatic country, and yet such a sale has been made within a week. Exports continue heavy and are increasing, although prices have slightly improved from the lowest. Nor are the ablest foreign observers unaware of the fact that the sceptre of supremacy in iron and steel manufacture has departed from Great Britain. Recent comments upon American exports of billets, bars and various other finished products to England admit that the new state of things is not likely to be confined to periods of extreme depression in this country, and that the United States can now manufacture, paying higher wages, at prices which for many forms defy competition. Just as the tinplate duty has quickly built up here an industry which is selling the best plates at less than their former cost in Wales, so in many other directions American competition is making the price and cheapening products to consumers, without regard to foreign markets.

THE NEW ORDER IN CUBA.

Weyler is condemned by Blanco. That is the mmediately obvious import of the new orders issued by the new Captain-General. The severity, not to say savagery, of Weyler's rules may be seen in the orders for their abrogation. Agriculture is to be permitted-that indicates that Weyler forbade it. No more destruction of dwellings and crops is to be allowed-that means that such destruction was practised by Weyler. The people penned up in the garrison towns are to be fed and cared for humanelythat confirms the report that Weyler let them starve. Governors do not take the trouble to revoke orders that never existed, nor to institute reforms where there were no abuses. No stronger confirmation of the charges of cruelty against Weyler could be desired than is furnished by the conduct of his successor in command.

What the practical effect of the new system will be upon the war is an interesting question. Marshal Campos waged his campaign humanely, and made no headway against the rebels. Weyler, with vastly greater resources, waged a campaign of unrelenting cruelty and devastation, but there is no reason to think he made any more progress toward suppressing the revolt. Now Marshal Blanco returns to the first system with stronger forces than Marshal Campos had. What headway he makes, if any, will be regarded with uncommon interest. His success would be a complete vindication of Marshai Campos's policy, and an equally complete condemnation of Weyler's. His failure would be, on the other hand, an emphatic proof of the truth of the Cuban contention, that the island is unconquerable by Spain, either through mild or harsh measures.

The policy adopted by Marshal Blanco makes, however, several immediate changes in the sitnation of no little importance. It places the insurgents themselves under obligations to observe the rules of what is termed humane warfare. If they had any excuse for making savage reprisals against Weyler they have none now. Unhapply, there is only too good reason to think they have in the past committed some savage acts almost as bad as Weyler's. They must do so no more, unless they want to alterate the sympathies of the United States and of the whole civilized world. Again, the new policy must have material effect upon the attitude of this country toward the war. While Weyler was making it a campaign of savage outrage and extermination it was not unreasonable to consider the necessity of intervention in the name of civilization and humanity. But now that Spain readopts humane methods of warfare, she is entitled to a fair chance to re-establish her authority.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

The last day of July was the last on which States roads only, which report within ten days July earnings were 4.8 and in October 8 per cent larger than last year, and in July 3.8 per cent less than in 1892, but in October 2.2 per cent more than in 1892. In July gold exports exceeded imports by \$4,500,000, and in October gold imports were over \$8,000,000 at New-York. besides some coming in at San Francisco, and merchandise exports exceeded imports by more than \$60,000,000, making an excess of over \$143,000,000 in three months. In July the production of pig fron was 165,000 tons weekly, and November 1 it was 48,000 larger, while woollen, cotton and other manufactures have increased still more largely. In July about 100,000 coal miners were on strike who are now at work; wages of labor have been generally advanced, in many establishments 20 per cent and the increase in number of hands employed has in single States exceeded a hundred thousand. Weyler's barbarism in Cuba was cloud. ing hopes of peace in July, while now a different Spanish Ministry and a different Captain-General are visibly striving to remove causes of complaint. Such are a few of the contrasts ignored by those who could see no bottom on Monday, as they were scrambling to get part in the coming rise four months ago, which averaged \$7 per share. It is not surprising that the average value of railroad stocks rose during the week 20 cents per share.

The gain in iron manufacture to a weekly output of 213,159 tons and a consumption of nearly 218,000 weekly, with prices close to the lowest on record, is particularly impressive evidence of general improvement. It is partly because more business is done and more money carned by railroads, which are buying new material of all sorts and cars, 1,000 in a single order at Chicago; partly because the increased lake and sea transportation requires more steel for vessels, and growing business in all cities offers profit in the erection of more buildings: partly because agricultural prosperity calls for a greater production of implements and fencing materials, but also in part because exports continue large. In September, 1892, exports of manufactured from were in value \$2.542.649, and imports \$2,542,822, but in September this year imports were \$875,557, and exports \$4,935,464, besides \$254,825 worth of blcycles and \$167,483 of railroad cars. The wire exported was 10,698,896 pounds, and the timplates imported only 10.275. 044 this year, while in the same month of 1892 the imports of tinplates were 42,876,726 pounds and the exports of wire 3,600,443 pounds. Exports of nails were then 1,241,271 pounds, but last September were 8,856,493 pounds. home and foreign demand is still so large that prices yield but slightly, notwithstanding the enormous output.

This is not the only industry in which great gains have been made. The shipments of boots and shoes, 162,623 cases in two weeks, according to "The Shoe and Leather Reporter," were the largest ever reported for corresponding weeks, and 27 per cent larger than in 1892. The collen manufacture is turning out more goods than it has for years, with orders ahead for about three months, so that openings for the next season are expected to be deferred unti January or February. Wool is unchanged in quotations, though realizing on speculative lots still makes up a large part of the sales. There is talk of another curtailment of production in the cotton manufacture, as the demand is slack. the more because, although further reductions have been made last week in prints, bleached goods and many brown shirtings and drills. prices are not yet as low as they were early in July, when cotton was selling at 7.87 cents. In

lower prices. Cotton fell to 5.87 cents, and the heavy move-

ment following partial cessation of embargoes at the South is accompanied by a report that Neill's estimate will be increased to over ten million bales. In twelve days of November 941,215 bales came into sight, against 1,181,131 in sixteen days of 1894 from the maximum crop, and to November 13 the quantity was 3,882,669 bales this year, against 3,961,464 in four more days of 1891. Exports this month have been 168,000 bales less and takings of spinners 94,000 bales less than to November 17, 1894. Wheat dropped nearly three cents to Tuesday, but has recovered in part, and closed not quite one cent lower for the week. Exports from both coasts in two weeks have been 2,000,000 bushels, or 35 per cent larger than last year, and Atlantic exports, flour included, 2,641,000, or 7 per cent larger. Less disposition appears to hold back wheat, and Western receipts were for the same weeks 3,447,000 bushels larger than last year. Including 21,691,925 bushels wheat and flour in October, the total exports have now been about 87,000,000 bushels in four and a half months. It does not seem untimely to quote from the "Boersen Courier" of Saturday, a German financial organ: "Meat has become for the laboring "classes . . . an article of luxury hardly "attainable, and our poor crops have driven the "price of cereals to such heights that not only "the industrial population and the dwellers in cities, but even the rustic population

ing a Government report indicating a yield of 1,900,000,000 bushels. Business in two weeks of November included the election holiday last year and in 1892, and in that time clearing-house payments were 16.7 per cent larger than last year, and only 1 per cent smaller than in 1892. When the great effect of prolonged open and mild weather upon trade in winter supplies is considered, and also the effect of fever and quarantines at the South, the comparison is most satisfactory, and at nearly all points reporting to Dun & Co. last Friday cooler weather has given a marked impulse to retail trade. The earnings of railroads as yet reported for November show a small decrease from 1892, though a heavy increase over last year. Another evidence of increase in general business appears in the large imports last week, \$2,900,000 more than last year, making for two weeks of November \$17,621,768, against \$14,299,061 last year, in spite of a little decrease in drygoods and in other articles espe-

"are threatened in their existence." Corn ad-

vanced during the week 1% cents, notwithstand-

cially effected by new duties. The money market continues easy, with rates lower, the banks having gained \$1,500,000 net from the interior, while the demand for commercial loans is unusually light. It is a striking feature of the time that collections throughout the North are so good that the demand for loans is restricted. With a little more gold taken from the Bank of England for this country, and another shipment of \$1,350,000 from Australia to San Francisco, anxiety about the monetary future hinders nobody, and it is observed that, although stocks are inactive, the same excellent buying of good bonds which preceded and accompanied the rise of last summer is now conspicuous daily.

The docks should bear the names of the streets on which they abut. A mere numeral is not significant of locality, while a street name is. The Department of Docks has done wisely in effecting this most desirable change.

The Spanish Government under the new liberal Ministry does not exhibit quite so bellicose a disposition toward the United States as the Spanish newspapers. It rather takes a whiff at the cigarette of peace and hands the same over to us in token of the amicable sentiments which suffuse and pervade it, the barking peninsular editors to the contrary notwithstanding.

There has been some controversy and may always be a difference of opinion as to the desirability of putting the Soldiers and Sailors' Memoprices of stocks averaged lower than on Mon- rial in the Central Park Plaza at Fifth-ave, and day. In that month the earnings of United Sixtleth-st., but since that site has finally been decided upon it is eminently desirable that the best possible design should be adopted for the practically the same rowls earned \$50,264,948; in structure, with regard to both its intrinsic significance and its surroundings of place. Viewed thus, the choice made by the Commissioners last week will doubtless command public approval. The design selected has commended itself to the public taste as well as to expert critical judgment as the most satisfactory of all the admirable designs submitted in the competition. The identity of the authors of it is warrant for confidence that its complete execution will be as satisfactory as the original conception, and that the finished work will take honorable rank among the monumental structures of the city.

> We hope that it will not be considered nec essary hereafter to insist that no man who has not had his vermiform appendix removed shall be admitted to a jury box.

> Philadalphia fust now is full of red-hot Quakers intent on heading off the threatened spollation of the gas ring. Even a lukewarm Quaker is an adversary to be reckoned with. In a superheated state he is a foe to contend with dragons The ring will not get off with its plunder without a stubborn fight for it, unless local and current signs are misleading.

The legalization of civil marriages in Peru is a noteworthy step forward for that ultra-conservative country. In no part of the world are clerical influences so strong as in some of the Spanish-American States. That Peru should shake them off in so important a respect is a hopeful indication of the growth of liberal

Japan appears to recognize the probability of a collision with Russia, which is crowding her at various points and killing her coast fisher nen while in the lawful pursuit of their calling, five of the latter having recently been sho by the Russian patrol. It is natural, therefore, that she should desire to keep on good terms with the United States, and this is what Mr. S. Matsumura, a Japanese merchant visiting Honolulu, declares that she is determined to do. She will not make any trouble about the Hawaiian emigration question, as at one time seemed probable, but will co-operate in the effort to find a peaceful and amicable solution of it. This will be a sensible line of policy for her to adopt. It would never do for her to try to whip Russia and the United States at the same time. As long as she deserves it she may securely count on our friendship, and no reasonable manifestation of it need ever be found

Betting on the Stock Exchange is put down by action of the Board of Governors, effecting serious limitation of the transactions of that body. But there is nothing in the ruling to prevent betters from going out into New-st. and laying any odds they like on anything. A rathole of escape from the rigor of such a decree was necessary, or the sporting blood animating the members of that body might have fermented and exploded, like Jericho cider, with foam del uging the mart and ill consequences all around

That "Oom" Paul is to have a competitor in the coming election for the Presidency of the Transvaal, and is actually in danger of being beaten, seems to indicate that the reactionary policy of the last two years has not been altogether satisfactory, even to the burghers. The fact is that the unjust burdens laid upon the mining industry have led to its temporary sus pension, and that in turn has caused depression and distress to all business enterprises throughconsequence the demand for goods is retarded, out the republic. The Boers are learning that

since cheaper cotton is expected to bring still | fair play is profitable to those who show it as well as to those to whom it is shown.

PERSONAL. 13118

Ernst Possart, the noted German actor, now intendant of the Royal Theatre at Munich, and Richard Strauss, the composer and conductor of the opera in the same city, have projected a singular enterprise for the coming senson, when they will make a tour together. Possart will read Tenny-ron's poem "Enoch Arden," while Strauss, sitting at the plano, will accompany him on that instrument, making of the whole performance a "melodrana" in the specific meaning of that word. They will begin this undertaking in Zurich.

When the term of office of Mayor Hooper of Baltimore ends on November 17, he will leave the city to be absent until January I. Consequently, the proposed dinner in his honor will not be given until some time in January.

When Queen Amélie of Portugal was out walking the other day, she came across a wood-cutter who had been injured by the branch of a falling tree. The Queen, who has studied medicine, atcompanion assisted him to reach his cabin. Later on the Queen called to see how her patient was on the Queen called to see how her patient was.

"Then you are a doctor, madame, since you know how to take care of me?" asked the wood-cutter, who did not know his benefactrees. "Yes, my good man," was the reply. "I am sorry for that," continued the wood-cutter, "because I shall never be able to pay all I owe you. But you must give me your address, and as soon as I can so out I will bring you a basket of fresh eggs and butter by way of thanks." The Queen replied evasively, and the surprise of the wood-cutter may be imagined when he subsequently learned the rank of his physician. his physician.

Dr. James Cary Thomas, of Baltimore, the wellknown Friend, was one of the founders of the Children's Aid Society and of the Maryland In-dustrial School for Girls.

Mrs. Booker T. Washington, the wife of the negro educator, recently addressed the young peoof her race in Milwaukee, and warned them not to shirk ordinary manual labor in order come teachers, as there are too many te

The recent retirement of Lord Justice Ludlow from the English bench has brought out certain stories as to his gentle manners in court. more than one occasion his amiability in taking pily on a confused witness had led to unforeseen results. One was being badgered about a denial of drunkenness, when the Judge addressed him kindly from the bench. "Did you say 'I was not drunk's str?" he asked. "I never said anything about you at all," was the reply.

The Rev. Dr. Sheldon Jackson, superintendent of education in Alaska, and the moderator of the last Presbyterian General Assembly, is visiting in Baltimore. "If you are in a hurry to reach the Klondike," he says, "don't go by the way of St. Michael's. There are hundreds of persons awaiting the opening of spring there who will experience all the terrors of cold and hunger, and as many more who are endeavoring to return to their friends. It is far better to take the passes. Even the most propitious weather it takes one from the middle of June to the end to run from St. Michael's to the gold fields. Many persons have persuaded to take passage from New-York by reseate advertisements which state that the passeager will reach St. Michael's by January, in time to begin spring work. The latter part is true. Every passenger thus embarked will indeed reach St. Michael's in time for the spring work, for the carliest the occan ice leaves St. Michael's is the middle of June, hence the impossibility of naviga-tion. The gold rush is going to open all Alaska and establish a permanent population. After all, there are worse places in the world than Alaska."

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"The Philadelphia Record's" calculating barber says: "I see that your shoestrings are tied in bowknots. Did you ever stop to think how much of the string is required to make those useless loops? Probably three inches of each end. The the laces in ordinary knots and you could cut from the pair four pleces, each three inches long. There are 500,000 people in this city, and 20,000,000 in the United States who wear laced shoes. If each of these bought three pair of laces a year, that would mean 90,000,000 pair, from which could be anipped \$50,000,000 ends. These pieces, placed end to end, would make a continuous shoestring 17.045 miles long-long enough to stretch two-thirds of the way around the earth. Suppose that the shoestrings cost at retail an average of three cents a pair; then the 90,000,000 pair used annually in the United States cost \$2,700,000. fifth of their length could be done away with by cut-ting off the useless ends, and the value of these ends is therefore one-fifth of their net cost, \$540,000. This sum would buy upward of 10,000,000 pocket handkerchiefs for the heathen of Africa. Witch hazel or bay rum?

George-How's this? I thought you never drank

It has sixteen small but perfectly formed heads on

Plenty of Exercise.—High-Priced Doctor—You are now convalescent, and all you need is exercise. You should walk ten, twenty, thirty miles a day, sir, but your walking should have an object.
Fatient—All right, doctor. I'll travel around trying to borrow enough to pay your bill.—(New-York Workly).

Frank Mark, of St. Louis, is the only pensioner in Missouri who is awarded \$100 a month, yet he was in the Army only sixteen days and did not fight a battle. He lost both arms in cannon practice.

"Ahi" said the blustering lawyer, whose ellent had just been acquitted. "Now that it's all over, would you mind telling me how you reached your ver-

diet?"
"Certainly," replied the juryman. "We felt sure
that if he had been guilty he wouldn't have hired
you to defend him."—(Philadelphia North American. There is a good deal of "ginger" in Newfoundland journalism. "The St. John's Telegram" recently re-ferred to the Editor of "The St. John's Herald" as "a paisted brat" and "a nervous paralytic," where-

upon the latter printed the following indictment of hated rivel: That he is always drunk when a crisis arises. That he washes himself only twice a year. That he is always placed in the ship's hold when

That the hotels decline to receive him as a guest That his mere presence in a city is standing proof that the public health is not properly attended to.

The Cornfed Philosopher.—"At no time," said the Cornfed Philosopher, "is a man so willing to take the burden from the weak shoulders of frail woman as when she is harassed with the care of a large and paying property."—(Indianapolis Journal, Teacher, stating problem—If your grandfather had lived eighty years and saved \$50 each year, and invested the money at 6 per cent— What are you lived eighty years and saved \$50 each year, and invested the money at 6 per cent— What are you crying for, lkey?

Ikey—Mein grandfather didn't.—(Household Words.

"The Hartford Times" says that two ripe strawperries were picked in Winsted, Conn., on Novem-

Professor "Ike" Johnson will terminate his New-port season on Friday next and will sail for London and Parls early in February and will give a series of exhibitions and instruction in bleyding in both these cities and other places in Europe, returning to Newport in June.—(Newport Heraid. Word has come through Park Harper, Terri-

orial cattle inspector at Fredonia, Ariz, that the Ute Indians, numbering several hundred, are exinating the deer and lying between the Utah line and the Grand yon of the Colorado River. The Indians are from the San Juan country, in Southeastern Utah, and have been in Arizona only since the snow has come and water can be secured on the vast streamless mesas that lie to the north of the great gorge and in the Buckhorn Mountains along the State line. The points of land that overlook the Grand Canyon are well grassed and abound in places of shelter for animals. With winter they become the resort of thousands of deer. The Indians drive the deer as rabbits are driven in California, closing in till their prey are penned in on one of the points. Then the slaughter begins, usually with rocks and clubs. Hundreds of the frightened animals are driven by fear over the cliffs, to be dashed to pieces thousands of feet below, where they cannot be reached. The killing of female deer or antelope at any time is in violation of Territorial law, but there are no peace officers north of the river in Arizona, and no force short of several companies of cavalry would be of any service. No care is taken by the Indians of the meat, the carcasses being left for the coyotes and buzzards, . The killing is done solely for the skins, which are taken back to the Ute country and tanned. If the slaughter is not soon stopped deer will soon be extinct in the region.

A Jewel.—Visitor (at Chicago)—That young man you have in your office looks like a mighty amart, shrewd young feslow.

Chicago Broker—Smart! The smartest young chap I ever got hold of. Why, he stole \$5,000 from me, right under my nose. I tell you, he has the making of a great financier in him.—(New-York Weekly.

ROUND ABOUT EUROPE.

SPLENDORS OF PARIS IN 1900.-Twenty million dollars is the sum which the French Government proposes to devote to the Paris Exhibition of 1900. Nearly \$10,000,000 will be consumed by the construction of two palaces in the Champs Elysées, and those in the Champ de Mars, in the Esplanade des Invalides, and on the Quays. The bridges across the Seine are to cost \$1,000,000, and the mechanical and electrical services another \$1,000,-000. In one word, France proposes to do the whole thing on a scale of unprecedented magnificence.

BOGUS RAW OYSTERS.-The municipal authoritles of Paris are just now engaged in the suppression of an altogether novel form of food adulteration which is assuming phenomenal proportions Real oysters are expensive in Paris, and so, with the object of suiting slender purses, artificial oysters on the half shell have been invented, which are sold at 20 cents a dozen, and they are so cleverly made and look so nice and fresh that, once lemon juice or vinegar has been added, they cannot be distinguished from the real article, especially when white wine is taken in connection therewith. The only genuine thing about these oysters is the shell, the manufacturers buying second-hand shells at a small cost, and fastening the spurious oyster in place with a tasteless pasts. The municipal laboratory has not yet proclaimed the ingredients of which these bogus oysters are composed, but has announced that they are of a harm-

A RIVAL FOR PRINCE HAROLD .- Queen Wilhelmina of Holland has a new suitor in the person of Prince William of Wied, just twenty-one years old, who is at the present moment a lieutenant of the magnificent cavalry regiment of Gardes du Corps at Potsdam, in the splendid uniform of which he looks so handsome and dashing that he has beme a serious rival to Prince Harold of Denmark in the graces of Queen Wilhelmina. Indeed, there seems to be an impression in Dutch Court circles that he has succeeded in cutting Prince Harold out and that he is destined to become the King Consort of the Netherlands when Wilhelmina at-tains her majority next year. As far as money is concerned he is badly off, being merely one of the younger sons of probably the poorest of the media-tized families of Germany.

AN AFFAIR OF CALENDAR .- It is so nowadays that a king transforms himself into an emperor that a few words of explanation with regard to the recent self-promotion of the monarch of Cores, which has just been officially announced to the Courts of Europe, may be of interest. His assumption of imperial dignity was principally an affair of calendar. In the Orient the title of emperor is unknown, the only one known being that of "Son of Heaven," which, in the Chinese and Corean language, is styled Huang-Tie. It is a religious tradition and belief with the Buddhists that the Huang-Tie, as the person standing nearest the Deity, has the exclusive right to fix the holy days, and for thousands of years the ruler of China sent annually out to his vassals, the monarchs of Corea, Anam, Burmah and Japan, the list of holy days or calendar edited by himself. On Japan becoming independent, the Mikado at once assumed the right dependent, the Mikado at once assumed the right to make his own calendar, and still exercises it, and now that Corea has been rid of Chinese suzerainty, its ruler, in order to mark his independence, has also taken the title of Huang-Tie, and is going to make his own calendar and holy days, instead of re-ceiving them from Peking. That is what is meant by his assumption of the title of emperor.

"BISMARCK AND BLEICHROEDER" PAM-PHLET.—A pamphlet has just appeared in Germany, entitled "Bismarck and Bleichroeder." Its author is a landed proprietor and a nobleman of the name of Baron Tiebat-Daher, a member of that old Junker party to which Bismarck formerly be-longed. He professes to give details with regard to the present fortune of the ex-Chancellor and how it was acquired. After the French war the Prince received from the nation two estates of no great value, which, coupled with his own paternal estate, brought him in a small income. He thereupon intrusted the management of his private monetary affairs to Baron Bleichroeder, the Berlin banker, with the result that he has now a fortune of 150,000,000 marks. This, the author contends, could only have been made by Stock Exchange speculation, based on the knowledge the Prince derived from his position at the head of the German Government, and which he confided to the banker. The latter, it may be remembered, was after the war of 1879 intrusted with all the negotiations in connection with the payment of the enormous war indemnity from France, and is understood to have realized an immense sum in the transaction.

NEW PHASE OF MUNICIPAL EMQUETTE .-The Mayor and corporation of Kingston-on-Thames, near London, have the credit of starting an altogether novel method of dedicating public institutions. Invited to preside at the opening of the new public swimming baths, they appeared during George—How's this? I thought you never drank
saysthing.

Frank—I am only drinking in order that I may leave off. There's no show for a man who has alleave off. There's no show for a man who has alleave off. There's no show for a man who has alleave off. There's no show for a man who has alleave off. There's no show for a man who has alleave off. There's no show for a man who has alleave off. There's no show for a man who has alleave off. There's no show for a man who has alleave off. There's no show for a man who has alleave such that off it is sleeved to the assonished gaze of the public in the sleeve to the assonished gaze of the public in the sleeve show the assonished gaze of the public in the sleeve to the assonished gaze of the public in the sleeve to be also open the bath in a practical form by plunging into the water, the portly Mayor being the first part of the ceremony in their State robes, and then, withdrawing, suddenly presented them.

Louis Wilmot, of Cairo, Ill., has fust sent a sixtence of the ceremony in their State robes, and then, withdrawing, suddenly presented them.

Louis Wilmot, of Cairo, Ill., has fust sent a sixtence of the assonished gaze of the public in the sleeves to the assonished gaze of the public in the sleeves to the assonished gaze of the public in the sleeves to the assonished gaze of the public in the sleeves to the assonished gaze of the public in the sleeves to the assonished gaze of the public in the sleeves to the assonished gaze of the public in the sleeves to the assonished gaze of the public in the sleeves to the assonished gaze of the public in the sleeves to the assonished gaze of the public in the sleeves to the assonished gaze of the public in the sleeves to the assonished gaze of the public in the sleeves to the assonished gaze of the public in the sleeves to the assonished gaze of the public in the sleeves to the assonished gaze of the public in the sleeves to the assonished gaze of the public in the sleeves to the assonished gaze of the public in the sleeves to

DONA ELVIRA AT MADRID .- Dona Elvira, the runaway daughter of Don Carlos, is now in Madrid, having entirely recovered her health, and proposes to spend the winter in Tangler. She has been in the United States since her flight with the ainter Foichi, and the story about her being enraged at dressmaking in Washington for a livelihood is a pure invention. Up to a short time ago she was living at St. Moritz, in Switzerland, and it was there she instituted legal proceedings for the

EMPRESS ELIZABETH'S BARKER-Empress Elizabeth has at the present moment a sort of polygot American in her service. He bears the name of Barker, speaks almost every language under the sun, and has taken the place of Professor Christomanos, who for so many years past has attended Her Majesty in all her wanderings for the purpose of teaching her Greek and conversing with her in that language. The professor for some reason or other has been dismissed, and versing with her in that imbood versing with her in that instance as the constant companion of the Empress on her interminable pedespanion of the Empress of the safe, trian expeditions. His duttes are, to say the least trian expeditions. His duttes are, to say the least peculiar, for throughout the walk, which last pours and extends over miles at an exceedingly rapid pace, he has to read almost increasantly to her from the daily papers in English, French, German, Italian and Spanish. He trois along beside man, Italian and Italian and Spanish. He trois along beside man, Italian and Italian an

ANOTHER VATICAN DISCOVERY.-A discovery has just been made among the archives in the Vatican of a collection of medical prescriptions for Vatican of a collection of medical prescriptions for diseases of the eye in the handwriting of Michael Angelo. It may be recalled that this famous artist was so much troubled with his eyes during the closing years of his life that he was almost blind when he died, and he seems to haye made a record in his own handwriting of all the remedies that were prescribed for him.

AMBRICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

The Rev. Dr. C. J. Ryder, secretary of the American Missionary Association, will deliver this week a course of lectures on the history and growth of that association, which is now in its fifty-second

The direct work of the association is within the The direct work of the association is within the United States, including Alaska, but it reaches China, Africa, the West Indies and Mexica It aims to reach four races, namely, 75,000 Chinese in California, 250,000 Indians in the West, 2,600,000 white people in the Southern mountains, and 2,000,000 colored people in the South.

There are 24i churches under the care of the association—17 in the Indian missions, 65 in the Southern mountains, and 160 among the colored people.

Bouthern mountains, and the people.

Nearly one thousand Indians are active members of the Church; last year they contributed 12,43 for benevolence and church support. The total membership of the Southern churches is 11,817 (mountaineers, 1,69; colored people, 2,689; the gain church membership for the year is 1,06. There are 10,150 colored youth, 2,119 mountaineers, 590 Indians, and nearly 1,100 Chinese youth in its schools, a total of 13,859 pupils.

STORY OF A HAYTIAN LOAN DENIED. There was published yesterday morning a Wash-

ngton dispatch to the effect that the Haytlan Government had secured a loan for \$4,000,000 through Lazard Frères, of this city, at 9 per cent, through Lazard Frères, of this city, at s per cent, to be destroyed and the fractional silver and copper to be recoined in the mints of the United States. A Tribune reported last night saw Eugene Meyer, of the firm of Lazard Frères, who said of the dispatch: "There's nothing to the story. There is absolutely no foundation for it."